



NITROSYL CHLORIDE

UN 1069

Shipping Name: Nitrosyl chloride

Other Names: Nitrogen chloride oxide

Nitrogen oxychloride



WARNING! • POISON! BREATHING THE GAS CAN KILL YOU! SKIN AND EYE CONTACT CAUSES SEVERE BURNS AND BLINDNESS!

- Firefighting gear (including SCBA) does not provide adequate protection. If exposure occurs, remove and isolate gear immediately and thoroughly decontaminate personnel
- **STRONG OXIDIZER! WILL INCREASE THE INTENSITY OF A FIRE! MAY CAUSE FIRE UPON CONTACT WITH COMBUSTIBLES!**

Hazards:

- Gas is heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Container may BLEVE or explode when exposed to fire
- May interfere with the body's ability to use oxygen
- Decomposition products upon heating include toxic hydrogen chloride and nitrogen oxides

Awareness and Operational Level Training

Response:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Stay upwind and uphill
- Determine the extent of the problem
- Isolate the area of release or fire and deny entry
- For container exposed to fire evacuate the area in all directions because of the risk of BLEVE or explosion
- Evacuate or shelter in place the immediate area and downwind for a large release
- Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies
- If contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated water

Description:

- Yellow to reddish gas
- Choking odor
- Reacts with water to form toxic hydrochloric acid and is soluble in water
- Nonflammable but may cause combustibles to burn
- Gas is heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Becomes a liquid at 24° F

Operational Level Training Response:

RELEASE, NO FIRE:

- Stop the release if it can be done safely from a distance
- Prevent contaminated runoff from entering sewers and waterways if it can be done safely well ahead of the release
- Use large amounts of water well away from the material to disperse gas - contain runoff
- Ventilate confined area if it can be done without placing personnel at risk
- If in a building, evacuate building and confine vapors by closing doors and shutting down HVAC systems

FIRE:

- Material does not burn; fight surrounding fire with an agent appropriate for the burning material; do not allow water to come in contact with the material, if water must be used, use it in flooding quantities
- If material is not leaking, cool exposed containers with large quantities of water from unattended equipment or remove containers if it can be done safely
- If cooling streams are ineffective (unvented container distorts, bulges or shows any other signs of expanding), withdraw immediately to a secure location

First Aid:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Provide Basic Life Support/CPR as needed
- Decontaminate the victim as follows:
 - ♦ Inhalation - remove the victim to fresh air and give oxygen if available
 - ♦ Skin - remove and isolate contaminated clothing (including shoes) and wash skin with soap and large volumes of water for 15 minutes
 - ♦ Eye - rinse eyes with large volumes of water or saline for 15 minutes
 - ♦ Swallowed - do not make the victim vomit
- Seek medical attention
- Victims should be examined by a physician as soon as possible
- Toxic effects may be delayed
- For skin burns decontaminate with water and apply a clean dry dressing
- Note to physician: can cause methemoglobinemia; if symptoms indicate, methylene blue is the initial antidote

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